

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.01

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 23, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 68. 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 95 92

March 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 77
Humidity 90 97

2865 日八初月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

二八六五 日八初月二

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

PRZEMYSL GARRISON SURRENDERS.

25,000 Prisoners Taken; Terrible Plight of
the Fortress.

GERMANS SUSTAIN SERIOUS REVERSES IN FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Germans' Useless Attacks.

March 23, 11.10 a.m.

The Paris evening communique states:—
On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we hold all the trenches recently disputed, with the exception of ten yards. The enemy delivered five counter-attacks at Les Eparges for the purpose of recovering his lost positions. His defeat is complete. We progressed north of Badonvillers.

Germany Responsible

March 22, 6.5 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking with reference to the origin and issue of the war, emphasised that all might have been avoided by a European conference. Germany, judging from her experience in the Balkan Conference, knew that she could have counted on our goodwill, but Germany refused every suggestion. "On her rests for all time the appalling responsibility for the war."

The Last Time.

Sir Edward affirmed, amid loud cheers:—"This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe. We are determined it shall be the last."

March 22, 7.40 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey added that it would have been far easier to settle the dispute between Austria and Servia, which Germany made an occasion for war, than it was to get through the Balkan crisis successfully. Germany knew that we then sought no diplomatic triumph. We did not give ourselves to any intrigue; we pursued, impartially and honourably, the end of peace. We were ready, last July, to do the same again. We had given to Germany, in recent years, every assurance that no aggression upon her would receive any support from us. We had withheld from her but one thing; namely: an unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbours.

France, Italy and Russia were ready, in July, to accept a conference. We knew that, after the British proposal for a conference, the Czar himself proposed to the Kaiser that the dispute should be referred to the Hague. We now know that the German Government had prepared for war as only people who planned could prepare.

Sir Edward Grey continued that long before the war he had given Belgium a pledge that never would we violate her neutrality as long as it was respected by others. If Germany invaded Belgium, we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength. If we had not done so at the first moment, was there anyone now who believed that when Germany attacked the Belgians, shot non-combatants, ravaged the country, violated all the rules of war and all the rules of humanity—was there anyone who thought it possible, now, that we could have sat still and looked on without eternal disgrace?

The Great Issue.

One essential condition of the terms of peace must be the restoration to Belgium of her independence of national life, free possession of territory, and reparation, as far as possible, for the cruel wrong done her. The great issue for which the Allies were fighting was that the nations of Europe should live free and independent lives, working out in their own form of government, their own national development, whether great or small states, in full liberty—(loud cheers). The German ideal was that the Germans were a superior people, to whom all things were lawful in securing power and against whom any resistance was unlawful.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The German Idea.

The Germans aimed at establishing domination over the nations of the Continent, imposing, not liberty for every nation, but subservience to Germany. But he would rather perish or leave the Continent altogether than live under such conditions—(cheers).

After the war, said Sir Edward, we must be free to live, not menaced continually by the talk of Supreme War Lords in shining armour, rattling the sword and scabbard and continually invoking Heaven as the accomplice of Germany. Neither would we have our policy dictated nor national destinies and activities controlled by military castes.

The Allies' Claim.

We claimed, said Sir Edward, that the Allies would secure for Europe the right of different nations to independent sovereignty, the right to pursue national existence, not under the shadow of Prussian hegemony and supremacy, but in right of equal liberty. He concluded by paying a tribute to the splendid courage and patriotism of our Allies, and said there was no nobler opportunity of serving one's country than when its existence was at stake and when the cause was just and right. There never was a time in our national history when the crisis was so great and so imperative or the cause more just and right—(loud cheers).

Trenches Recaptured.

March 22, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
A German attack took some sections of trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette. We counter-attacked and recaptured them. Our mining warfare in La Boisselle is progressing. Fifty shells fell in Rheims on Sunday.

Two Serious Reverses.

We inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy in Argonne. We blew up, near Bazelle, three mines. Two companies stormed the trench and maintained the position, despite strong counter-attacks.

A quarter of a mile away, the Germans counter-mined and attacked. Hot hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the Germans being hurled back, despite reinforcements. Then, when they were retiring, our artillery caught them and inflicted very heavy losses.

Przemysl Surrenders.

March 13, 3.45 p.m.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that a communique says Przemysl has surrendered.

A Te Deum was sung at the Russian Headquarters, the Czar attending.

[Przemysl is a fortified town in Galicia, with 36,000 inhabitants. It has long been invested by the Russian forces.]

A Most Important Success.

March 22, 8.30 a.m.

The surrender of Przemysl, after a six months' assault, is regarded as a most important success at an opportune moment.

The Russians' booty is large.

The garrison is estimated at 25,000. There are twelve villages within the fortress.

The success has been achieved at a minimum cost.

A State of Famine.

According to latest messages from Petrograd the Przemysl prisoners say that famine prevailed within the fortress. They were without bread or meat, and there were no animals except the officers' horses, though game was sometimes bagged.

The soldiers were living on tinned food, some of which had been brought by air-craft.

Troops Discontented.

The inhabitants suffered from typhoid and other diseases; consequently the troops were greatly discontented. They declared that the recent sorties were an extravagant waste of ammunition, due to the desire of the commanders to terminate the situation.

Heavy German Losses.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, in Champagne, the enemy violently bombarded our positions and launched an infantry attack, but he was repulsed with very heavy losses.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 21.

We continued to progress at Eparges. We took a great part of the German position disputed for two days, the enemy leaving numerous dead on the ground. We progressed also in Le Prete wood.

Two Zeppelins during the night flew over the north-west region of Paris and suburbs, dropping some twelve bombs. The damage was unimportant; eight people were wounded, one seriously. The Zeppelins were afterwards attacked by special anti-aircraft guns, and also by French aeroplanes. The Zeppelins disappeared in a northerly direction.

A Petrograd official message says:—We threw the Germans over the frontier and compelled them to evacuate Piliaki. The enemy vainly attempted to march out from Przemysl, where we took 3,000 prisoners.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, we repulsed night attacks delivered north-east of Albert and west of Perthes, the Germans sustaining very heavy losses.

On the 20th, in Champagne, no infantry action took place. Our artillery surprised a German platoon of infantry which was gathering, and caused it to suffer heavily.

At Eparges we took over the greater part of the enemy's positions, which had been contested for several days, after having repulsed two counter-attacks.

Three new counter-attacks by the Germans failed, bringing them serious losses.

During the night of the 20th, four Zeppelins attempted to raid Paris, coming from the direction of Compiègne and the Oise valley. Two were obliged to turn back before attaining Paris; the other two only flew over the capital for a very short time, dropping a dozen bombs, several of which did not explode. Eight people were wounded, one only being serious.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The "Blockade."

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 20.

The Admiralty announces that, during the week March 10th to 17th, 1,539 vessels entered or left ports in Great Britain. During this period, eight vessels were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

CONTINGENTARY OPINION.

THE CZAR TO THE KAISER.

(PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA.)

The following leading article is from the Public Ledger (Philadelphia) of February 2:—

Who began the war? Germany has tried to dodge the responsibility, but the documents tell another story. The German White Paper contained a despatch from the Czar to the Kaiser, dated July 20, 1914, appealing for help to avert the consequences of the Austrian declaration of war against Servia. The indignation in Russia was immense, he said, so that he could not much longer stand the pressure brought to bear upon him to intervene. The Czar's words reveal clearly his anxiety to maintain the peace. "I ask you, in the name of our old friendship, to do all that is possible to prevent your ally from going too far." How did the Kaiser respond to this call? He sent to the Czar two telegrams justifying the Austrian attitude, advising Russia to remain a spectator (which he must have known was impossible) and declaring, "The whole weight of the decision now rests upon your shoulders."

So much the German White Paper made public, and it was enough to acquit the Czar from the charge of being the aggressor. A telegram evidently sent by the Czar to the Kaiser, just before the appeal in the name of old friendship, which has now been given out at Petrograd, makes it even more obvious that he resisted to the last the thought of war. After thanking the Kaiser for a "conciliatory and friendly" communication and asking him to

explain the difference between its tone and that of an official message presented by the German Ambassador, headed, "It would be fair to give over the Austro-Servian problem to The Hague Conference." There is no record of any reply to this eminently sensible and pacific suggestion. The following day, July 30, the Czar again besought the Kaiser to bring "strong pressure" on Austria. Two days after that, Germany declared war on Russia.

No explanation from German sources, no protestation, no apology, can obliterate the plain facts of this damning record. Germany wanted war, and she got it. That is the whole story.

The New P. and O. Chairman.

Lord Inchoape, the new chairman of the P. and O. Company, is probably the only peer of the realm who takes his title from a rock in the sea off the place of his birth. The rock is the Bell Rock or Inchoape, and his Lordship's native town is Arbroath or Aberbrothock, whose abbot placed a bell on the reef, "fixed upon a tree or timber, which rang continually, being moved by the sea, giving notice to the sailors of the danger." This tradition is the basis of Southey's ballad.

Manila's P.W.D.

The Manila municipal board has sent to the Governor General its Public Works bill for approval. The bill calls for an expenditure of P576,637 in all. Among the principal items are the following: The Santa Mesa market, P8,646; San Lazaro market, P10,000; repairs to the Malate school building, P2,000; for bridges including the new Bonario bridge to take the place of the bridge of Spain, P312,557; for streets P50,271; for appropriations and other items P11,764.—*Cebu News.*

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Przemysl has surrendered to the Russians.

The booty captured by the Russians at Przemysl was large.

The Allies have inflicted two serious reverses on the Germans in Argonne.

The garrison at Przemysl, which has surrendered, is estimated at 25,000.

On the surrender of Przemysl, the Czar attended a thanksgiving service at the Russian Headquarters.

From March 10 to 17, 1,539 vessels left and entered ports in Great Britain and only eight were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

The Russians on entering Przemysl found the inhabitants to be in a pitiable plight, suffering from shortage of food and from typhoid.

"This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe. We are determined it shall be the last."—Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey says the war could have been avoided by a European conference, and the appalling responsibility rests for all time on Germany.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s freight report appears elsewhere.

The entries for the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament are given to-day.

General news and an article headed "England in War Time" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

Last evening interesting presentations were made at the Catholic Women's League rooms to Mrs. Matland and Major Bowen.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Lazaro Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Wednesday, March 31.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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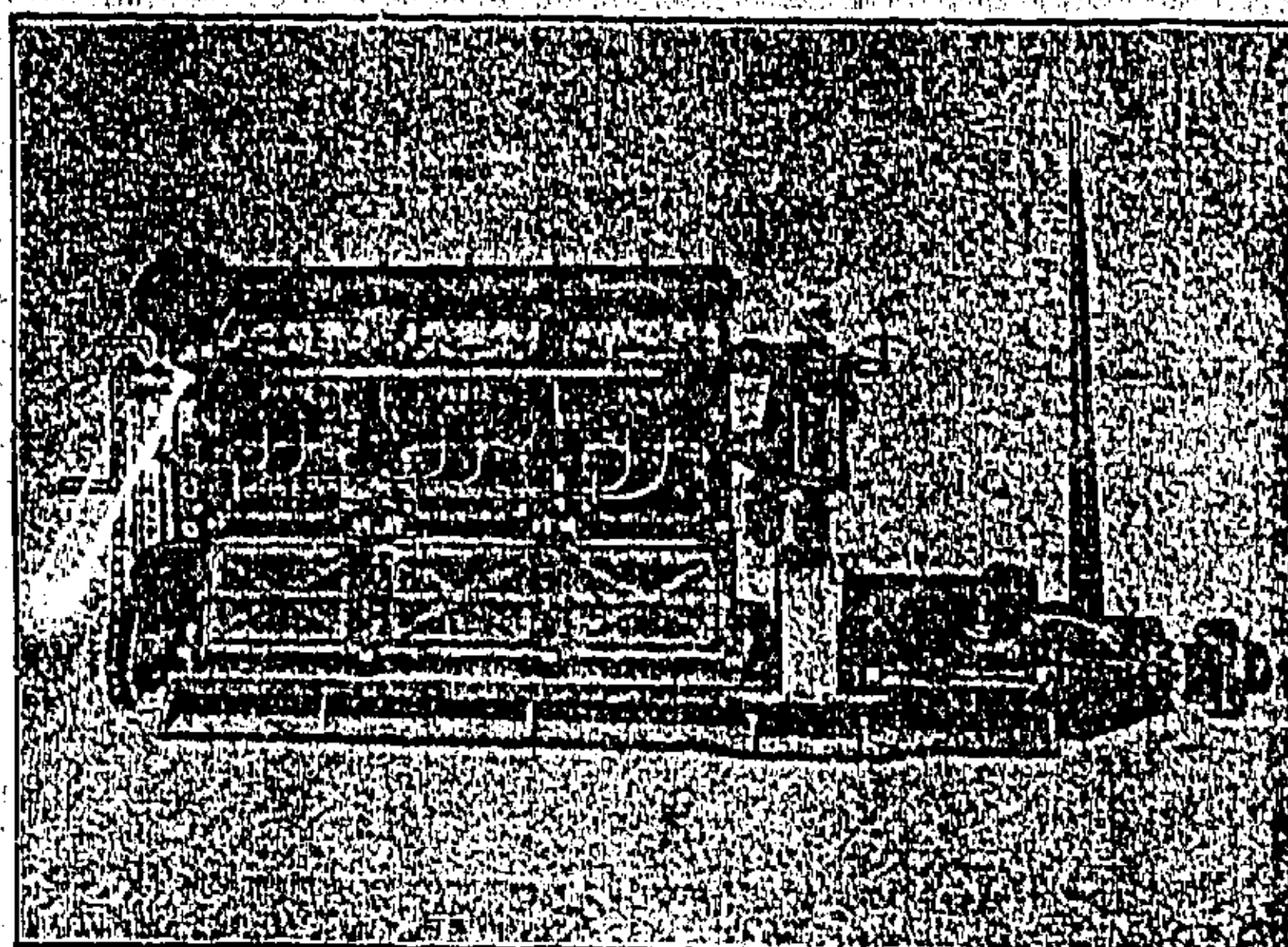
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South China Morning Post.

Capturing Teutonic Trade.
The British are not alone in their endeavour to capture the trade formerly carried on in many parts of the world by the Teuton. Some weeks ago the Japanese Government, with commendable enterprise, despatched experts to investigate the commercial prospects of China, Java, the Straits, Hongkong, and Australia. The scheme had the whole-hearted support of manufacturers and merchants, and we may be certain that as a result of the inquiries made considerable impetus will be given in the immediate future to many branches of commerce in Japan. Eastern markets give great scope for Japanese enterprise and if there are no flagrant lapses in "commercial morality" which was the theme of denunciations in the high quarters a few years ago there is legitimate ground for assuming that Japanese manufacturers will benefit materially by the present stagnation of Teutonic trade, and once the market is captured it will be a mighty task for the Germans to offer serious competition.

Daily Press.

Hongkong and Plague.

It is perfectly obvious, however, that there is no justification for such an assumption, and if the conclusions of the Medical Officer of Health are accepted, that heavy epidemics of plague are an inevitable consequence of overcrowding in Hongkong, the present freedom of the Colony from plague must be accepted as proof that the pressure of the population upon the housing accommodation of the Colony is not so great as it was a year ago. An important lesson, it seems to us, is to be derived from this experience. The reduction in the population is temporary. When the war comes to an end and trade revives and expands with the progress and development of China, the Chinese will swarm back to the Colony in even greater numbers than before. Therefore, if we are ever to get the mastery of plague epidemics in Hongkong greater efforts will have to be made to prevent overcrowding; but this can only be done concurrently with the provision of more housing accommodation for Chinese. This means that the population must spread itself out beyond the present confines of the city.

China Mail.

The Worker and the Sins of War.

As we had occasion to remark quite recently, in the course of an article in this column, so many classes of workers at home are involved in the manufacture of most productions relating to armament that the thoughtless idleness of one class delays the completion of the ship or the gun, or the projectile, and thus it comes that every one has his individual responsibility in the war whether he is engaged in the factory or in the trench. There is a wide difference. The factory hand's monetary reward is proportionate to his efforts, and a little fortune can be accumulated, as a nest-egg, by only following conscientiously the dictates of patriotism. The soldier in the trench, as we have said, has discomforts, dangers, and death ever present, with a very meagre monetary gain and with the threatened addition that the protection of the Navy commanding the high seas, and the field guns in his immediate rear, may sometimes fail, owing to stoppage of supplies by the thoughtless or callous idleness of his old mates in the shops. The only reward vouchsafed to the soldier and sailor on active service is the war medal, which is always a proud possession. Could not some form of efficient or diligent-service medal be given to workers who have done all they could to meet the demands of the Admiralty and War Office during the war?

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

A SWEEPING CHARGE.

In a re-print from the *London and China Express* which was published in Saturday's issue, the following occurs: "Irish agents in the United States are most busily employed in trying to inflame Americans against British policy in the Pacific. The entire control of the Pacific, these agents assert, is the one aim and object of the British, and the latter hope to achieve it through the help of the Japanese." Even if there were better foundation for the statement, the present is hardly the time for making it; and, in view of the fact that many thousands of Irish are at this moment serving with the colours—Irish from England and the Dominions, and even from the United States, as well as from their own country—it is apparent that there is unfairness in so sweeping an accusation.

At the time of the Land League trouble of 1882 "Irish American" became a catchword; it was in everybody's mouth and was made to do duty in the popular imagination for every conceivable wickedness under the sun, even as the name "Fenian," twenty years earlier, had been regarded as standing for all that was evil. And the tradition has, unfortunately, lasted. But when the matter is sifted a little, we find that for one reprobate, or one agitator who would immensely benefit by a sojourn in some United States goal, somewhere about a thousand of these much-dreaded and much-misunderstood American Irishmen are harmless sentimentalists, with more heart than purse; men who will deny themselves almost the necessities of life rather than fail to subscribe their dollar towards meeting the "needs of their countrymen" in the far away little island whose glories are only known to them from the tales which they heard at the knees of mother or grandmother. That, usually, is the extent of their baseness. How, after England's and America's experience of both sides, the Irishmen came to be regarded as ruffians and the Orangemen as lambs, is more than we have ever been able to discover. The fact, however, remains that, in the eyes of the respectable world, the Orangemen can steal a horse and it will be accounted unto him for righteousness, while the man of genuine Irish blood will be subjected to suspicion, ostracism and general malediction for taking an enquiring, albeit perfectly innocent, glance over a hedge. That our readers may be convinced that we do not speak from mere bias, we commend to their attention the paragraph which we have quoted above.

The allegation is too monstrously ridiculous to be taken seriously, if it were not that the Empire's enemies are all agog to lay hold on the most slender pretence or the most palpable misrepresentation and to turn it, if possible, to their own advantage. But what will such sober-minded Americans as are not in the habit of listening to scares think of the statement? It would not surprise us if they told our contemporary roundly to learn to distinguish between an Irishman and a German Jew. That there may be people busily engaged in seeking to arouse Americans against Britain we are fully prepared to believe; but those people are not, and never were, British subjects, and probably know a vast deal more about the geography of Frankfurt or Hamburg than of England, Ireland or the Pacific. Even if there were a reasonable amount of justice in the charge, even if Irishmen were biased as they are represented as being, Britishers would rest none the less easily, for where Germans and "hyphenated Americans" have failed dismally with the United States, others are hardly likely to succeed.

"O" and Mental Recreation.

According to Home papers, Sir Arthur Quiller Couch has been dealing very successfully, in one of his Cambridge lectures, with the urgent need for mental recreation. In speaking of Shakespeare's later work—with special reference to "Pericles"—he remarked that such plays succeeded with the Elizabethan public because they gave "like the rurus or the picture palace, a new sensation." He added: "They might call these new sensations cheap, vulgar, tawdry. But in art, as in life, men must have reaction and novelty—reaction even from the best." Those whose consciences sometimes prick them because they have been guilty of visits to music halls or of devoting spare hours to Dickens, Paul de Kock, Artemus Ward or Mark Twain, may surely take comfort from "Q's" words. He tells us, in a new form, the old story of the depressing effect of "all work and no play" on "Jock." If we look back on a list of our various friends and acquaintances, we shall undoubtedly see that those of them whom we were obliged to class under the genus "bore" were the men who never condescended to read light fiction—or, perhaps, any fiction at all. Man was no more meant to take life too seriously than he was meant to dance and lilt through it; and we may regard it as a general truth that those who eschew the music hall and the "funny" story or poem are usually either prig or dullards.

The Du Mauriers.
In another column we publish the report of Lieut. Colonel Guy Du Maurier's death at the Front. Singularly enough a *Globe* which arrived in the Colony yesterday mentions the quite recent death of Mrs. Du Maurier, widow of the artist and mother of the deceased officer. Colonel Du Maurier came of a clever family, and though his father had his detractors, his artistic work has been approved by the very highest critics. The dead Colonel will be best remembered by his popular play "An Englishman's Home." To-day, when recruiting is almost the first word in everyone's mouth, it is interesting to recall the fact that the play in question gave a very considerable spurt to the Territorial movement. It appeared anonymously, and conjecture was busy for a long time as to the authorship. So far as we remember, it was attributed to all sorts and conditions of men, from General Bida Powell even to Mr. G. R. Sims, of hair-restorer fame. The drama was valuable, in that it forced upon the public mind the possibility of invasion—a possibility which no one, had till then, troubled very much about. It showed most vividly the penalty that a country may have to pay for its young men's unpreparedness, and it shamed many hundreds of young men out of their lackadaisical attitude towards life. In fact it made a most satisfactory assault on the ranks of the "Nuts."

The Bishop and the "Nut."
Talking of this class of undesirable, which the name "Nut" seems to suit admirably, we see from another mail paper that the Bishop of Carlisle has been making some remarks thereon, on the platform. "He did not like a 'Nut,' and he did not see that such people had any right to exist. Some 'Nuts,' however, had come out as heroes in this war." Exactly; but by that time they had deserted the "Nut" brigade and all its sinful ways. This war has, with a few exceptions, exterminated the noble army of young cubes who were recognisable by their gaudy socks, their cheap attempts at "gentility," their sneaking hankering after such profligacy as might lie within the limits of their purses, and their religious contempt for everything and everybody that was not of the nut, nutty. We still see some of them wandering about Hongkong, but even this remnant is showing signs of donning the Volunteer uniform and doing something useful. It begins to look as though, in the long run, the trades that will have been hit the hardest by the war are the manufacturers of socks of dazzling hue and of all other paraphernalia that goes—nay, that went—to make up a nuttish exterior.

DAY BY DAY.

NEITHER LET MISTAKES NOR WRONG DIRECTIONS OF WHICH EVERY MAN, IN HIS STUDIES AND ELSEWHERE, FALLS INTO MANY, DISCOURAGE YOU. THERE IS PRECIOUS INSTRUCTION TO BE GOT BY FINDING WE WERE WRONG. LET A MAN TRY FAITHFULLY, MANFULLY TO BE RIGHT. HE WILL GROW DAILY MORE AND MORE RIGHT.—Carlyle.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64; fine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.e. Aki Maru at 11 a.m.
Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$800, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Fires.—\$373, buyers.

Douglases.—\$35, sales.
Steamboats.—\$23, sellers.
Kung Yik.—Tla. 12, buyers.

Cement.—\$61.
The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.15-10d.

Company Meetings.
The shareholders' meetings of the China Sugar Co. and the Luzon Sugar Co. are to be held at noon and 12.15 p.m. respectively to-morrow.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—H. K. Cigar Store, \$20.

A Pick-Pocket.
A Chinese employed as a house coolie was charged this morning, at the Police Court, by Inspector Gerrard, with the theft from the person of seventy cents. It is alleged that the defendant cut the pocket of the complainant away with a sharp razor. He was sent to prison for two months, with four hours' strokes.

Out in His Reckoning.
A former temple attendant was remanded this morning for a week on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The story is told that the man was originally a fortune teller, but his prognostications had turned out such utter failures that he was dismissed from the temple and the matter so preyed on his mind that he cut his throat.

A Sensational Wire Act.
To-night, at the Victoria Theatre, Mr. J. Bracken enters upon a fortnight's engagement. Mr. Bracken, who is a "wire" artist, has come here from Australia, via Java and the Philippines, where he has had very successful seasons, and is on his way to Japan and America. His act includes jugglery and cycling on the high wire, and should be one well worth going to see.

Without Permission.
Before Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, A. H. N. Van Nieuwenhuijze, of the Java China Japan Line, charged Kube Ihatare, runner to the Hinode Hotel, and Naniba Nanji, runner to the Tokyo Hotel, that they unlawfully boarded the s.s. Tjipanas without the permission of the master or the officer in charge of the ship on the 22nd inst. Defendants were fined \$15 each.

LANGKAT OUTFIT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat outfit to date for the current month is as follows:—

March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	231	249	228	250	229	229	217	232	243	260	238	268	234	227	231	235	261	232	231	237	208	236

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ZEPPELINS AND SUBMARINES FAIL.

A "Karlsruhe" Story Confirmed.

German "frightfulness" is not working out altogether in the manner in which Berlin had hoped. A couple of telegrams to hand within the past twenty-four hours establish that point. The one refers to Zeppelins and the other to submarines—weapons of warfare on which the enemy reckoned much, but which, up to the present, have not proved of any real value in furthering the cause he has at heart. So far as the submarines menace is concerned, the figures given in the Foreign Office cable of vessels entering and leaving the United Kingdom furnish eloquent proof that Germany's dreams of smashing up our mercantile marine are doomed to non-realisation. During the week from March 10 to 17 over 1,500 ships entered and cleared from English ports, and of these only eight were sunk by enemy submarines, and these, without exception, small craft.

The Over-Rated Zeppelin.
As to the Zeppelins, the raid on Paris was a miserable fiasco, just as the recent visit to Calais was, when the only persons killed were seven harmless railway employees. Germany has been at war now for close on eight months, and with all her boastings concerning her wonderful fleet of Zeppelins these much over-rated machines have not done a single piece of really effective or valuable work. If the record of the war so far as it has gone is any indication of what the future has in store, neither the British nor the French are likely to be frightened by submarines on the one hand or Zeppelins on the other.

The Karlsruhe.
The statement issued by the Admiralty, that it has reason to believe that the Karlsruhe was sunk in November last off the West Indies, is interesting in that it amounts to an acceptance of a story which the *Telegraph* published just a month ago. That story was contained in a letter dated Grenada, December 3, from a person who asserted that he was an eye-witness of a naval battle which took place off Grenada on November 25, in which the Karlsruhe took part and was, he says, sunk. The battle, he stated, was carried on between more than two warships and lasted for about four hours, and after the engagement a life-buoy marked "S. M. S. Karlsruhe," together with wreckage, barrels and foodstuffs, came ashore, while later fishermen encountered dead bodies floating in the water. Among other articles which came ashore later still were German helmets and an officer's sword. The whole story bore the impress of being thoroughly genuine, and it seems confirmed by the announcement of the Admiralty, which is not given to subscribing to stories of any kind unless it has good grounds for believing that they are authentic.

Fall of Przemyśl.
On the 17th, a Petrograd communique stated that the fall of Przemyśl would be only a matter of a few days. The news now comes to hand that the garrison there has surrendered. And so the expected has happened. Recent telegrams have made it clear that the beleaguered fort was in a terrible plight, and the determined sortie which resulted in the loss of 3,000 men was no doubt the last straw to break the camel's back. The capitulation of the garrison is an event of great importance, and we may now look to see Russia doing big things, since a big force of invaders is released for service elsewhere.

Edemy Firms.
The *Punjab Gazette* notifies that R. Wilfred and Company, coach-builders, of Lahore, and the Cafe Abrens, a firm of confectioners at Simla, being hostile firms within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, have been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business in British India, and that after this date no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with these firms.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Lively Fortnight.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated March 20, state:—

The fortnight under review has, against all expectations, been quite a lively one, chiefly owing to a sudden strong demand for tonnage Saigon to this, and in consequence of the abnormal scarcity of tonnage (referring for prompt loading, rates have risen to such a high level, in such a short time as no one had expected. Whatever tonnage could be procured was easily placed Saigon to this at such rates that even demand for tonnage to load at Bangkok to this at 45 50 cents per picul was not considered tempting enough.

Saigon-Hongkong:—A very large business has been done and fixtures since last writing. Aggregate some 600,000 piculs. Rates have rapidly risen from 24 to 40 cents per picul for medium-sized vessels and these being insufficient for the existing demand a couple of large carriers of about 80-100,000 piculs capacity "chipped in" on lump-sum charter, the rate working out at between 23 and 35 cents per picul. The market closes with charterers' wants for prompt loading evidently satisfied. Rice export from Saigon from last January to 27th January amount to 52,740 tons as compared with 32,307 tons during corresponding period last year. Quotation stands for March-April shipment \$4.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon against \$4.13 same period last year.

Saigon-Philippines:—A single fixture is on record on basis of 30,000 piculs at 37 cents per picul to Cebu.

Bangkok:—There is better enquiry from Bangkok here, and liners are obtaining berth loading on basis of 55-48 cents per picul. We hear of negotiations for several trips for outsiders, and the charter of a 3,000 tonner is reported from Bangkok to this on lump-sum basis of \$24,600, the rate working out at 55-48 cents per picul.

Dalay-Canton:—A Japanese steamer on the regular run accepted a part cargo of 30,000 piculs at 23 sen and just at the close a fixture was put through locally at 40 cents per picul for very prompt loading for same quantity.

Coal: Freight:—Tonnage M. J. to Hongkong still remains practically unprocureable except on owners' terms which are considered by charterers beyond all reason. The same position applies so far as the Japanese coasting trade is concerned. Owners and speculators, in order to force their demand, are laying up their vessels for a time, or effecting repairs which are not immediately necessary, so that the market may be kept, as far as possible, bare of tonnage. The freight Moji to Yokohama is now quoted at Yen 150 and Moji-Hongkong Yen 280 per ton is demanded.

Fixtures Reported:—Moji-Hongkong Yen 250 per ton, Hongkong-Hongkong, private terms.

Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s advices received from London dated 19th February are as follows:—
Referring to our last freight report dated 12th inst., markets since have remained steady in the West but have hardened considerably in the East, where the scarcity of tonnage has compelled charterers to concede further rises.

The outlook generally does not look any better from the merchant's point of view, as, although the enemies' threat of a blockade is not taken seriously by British owners, insurance rates are increasing, and is another excuse for still higher rates. The northern countries will have to pay enhanced rates to induce neutral owners to send their boats across the North Sea, although at the moment markets will not allow of a further increase.

The Plate, after a pause, owing to heavy storms, is again firmer, and America is strong for grain with more enquiry for cotton. High time charter rates continue to be offered for 9-12 months, and the general impression is that rates will remain high for some time.

Far East:—This market is unable to compete with the rice markets, but if the projected export of Russian wheat via Vladivostok becomes a fact we shall probably see 80/- and over paid from there; meantime, beans cannot pay more than 55/- to U.K., which is much too low to continue.

LOCAL PRESENTATIONS.

Mrs. Maitland and Major Bowen the Recipients.

There was a very large gathering at the rooms of the Catholic Women's League, Cairns Road, last evening, presided over by His Lordship Bishop Pizzani, to show the members' appreciation of the invaluable work of Mrs. Maitland, who is about to leave for a holiday at Home, and Maj. Bowen, who bids farewell to the Colony very shortly, by presenting them with a very artistically-designed address each, bound in a most uncommon fashion, and signed by the members of the League.

After tea had been served, Mr. J. P. Braga introduced Miss Alves, to whom the pleasant duty of presenting Mrs. Maitland with her address was allotted.

Miss Alves then read the address and presented it to Mrs. Maitland. Mrs. Maitland briefly replied, saying she was very thankful to them for their kindness. If she could help them when she came back she would be very pleased to do so.

Mr. Maitland said he endorsed what Mrs. Maitland had said. The work she had done had kept her busy, and busy people were the happy ones. He hoped by the time they came back to Hongkong, peace would be restored—in fact they hoped to hear the Peace rejoicings at Home.

His Lordship the Bishop then referred to the loss the League would sustain through the departure of Major Bowen. Apart from the loss to the League, Major Bowen would be a loss to the Church and a personal loss to himself. He spoke with feelings of pleasure, mingled with regret—he was pleased to be able to speak of one so closely identified with the Church, and he felt regret in the fact that that meeting was a parting one. The Catholic community in general were indebted to him, and the very foundation of that League was due to him. He had also produced, for them that extremely useful organ, the *Bulletin*. The League was his own infant and it had developed into a lovely child—(Hear, hear). Mindful perhaps of the saying that Satan found mischief for idle hands, he was enlarging the scope of the League by sewing circles, a library, etc. He urged them, out of respect for Major Bowen, to undertake to look after and preserve the Catholic Women's League in which Major Bowen had been so deeply interested. Many times when his Lordship had called on Major Bowen for assistance he had responded so very willingly, even when it must have been at great personal inconvenience.

Major Bowen then received his address from Mrs. Rozario, the President of the League. In a characteristic speech, Major Bowen responded and called on them to rally to the support of the League and said it was all nonsense to say that his leaving would affect the League. He was pleased to be able to say that the *Bulletin* was placed in very capable hands, and there was no reason why the Catholic Women's League should not continue to be the success it had been and which it was meant to be.—(Applause).

The remainder of the evening was spent in music and song.

tempt owners away from better markets.
Time Charter.—This market continues firm, but the majority of owners are still disinclined to fix their tonnage on this basis. Very few fixtures have been reported, but as the markets generally continue firm, charterers have had to pay high prices for the few steamers they have secured. The only business effected in the far trades is s.s. Riverdale, delivery Fremantle in March for about 9 months, Australian trading, at 10/- on d.w. redelivery U.K. The other charters are for Transatlantic trading, and with delivery United States for one trip redelivery West Italy, charterers have had to pay 80/- on d.w., whilst two steamers have been fixed with delivery in the Mediterranean for one States round at 14/- for about 9 months' general trading, a handy steamer has secured 13/6, otherwise there is nothing further to report. For 6-9 months Transatlantic trading charterers are still enquiring for large boats, and are offering 11/- unsuccessfully, and as there is a good enquiry these rates are likely to continue.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.
The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Milne on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 1.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 3.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651. s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,866

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murali T. 20,000 \$Aitsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	{FRI., 26th Mar. at noon. {SATUR., 10th Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	{TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. {TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurgate Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,600 \$Hijachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. {MON., 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{WEDNESDAY, 24th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000	{TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
S'HAJ, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,800	{THURSDAY, 8th April.
S'HAJ and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,000	{MONDAY, 29th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	{TUES., 23rd Mar.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Suwa Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 25th March
Aitsuta "	16,000 "	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa "	12,500 "	18th May

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	25th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	25th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	26th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Mar. at 4 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 25th Mar., 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilmanok	S'HAJ	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAJ	1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAJ	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAJ	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £36.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £28.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent,

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	30th March	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May "
Aldenhay	30th April	21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 23rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 26th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Hailun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 30th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

British and German
Shipbuilding.

On the strength of the performance of its productions in this war, the German naval shipbuilding industry cannot hope to achieve a great deal of headway in the world. It never has been able to make much of an impression on foreigners. Its failures in international competitions for work were originally, of course, explained by it as wholly due to the assistance given by our Foreign Office to British firms, but since the Americans cut out not only ourselves, but also the Germans, first at Buenos Aires and then at Athens, the foundation of that belief has been shaken. Only the hull and machinery of the Salamis, which was in hand for Greece when the war broke out, were German contracts. The armour and the guns were to have been provided by an American concern. The Argentine destroyers about which the Germans made so great a song have American guns. Russia has some German destroyers, and might have had more but for the outbreak of hostilities. Greece also has one or two, and so has Turkey. But in no navy—except, of course, that whose inception Admiral von Tirpitz directed—is there a modern German-built light cruiser or armoured ship. All the foreign Admiralties who desired craft of these types have come to us, except the Argentine and, latterly, Greece. Greece has a battleship building in France, as well as two light cruisers and some destroyers in Great Britain. It never was difficult, of course, to see why German ships were unpopular with foreigners. Naval authorities abroad do not, perhaps, distrust German naval shipbuilders; but they have naturally very great faith in our people—whose experience is, they realise, vast. The facts of the naval warfare to date can only have the effect of strengthening the confidence of foreign Admiralties in British naval shipbuilding, for German craft of practically all the types which have been tried have proved to be far from strikingly efficient units. The destroyers are neither faster nor more powerfully armed than our own. Our light cruisers have higher speed, longer range, and greater destructive power than the corresponding units in the German Navy. So have our battle cruisers, as the recent running fight across the North Sea demonstrated. Most of us knew that, of course. We did not give any more heed to the German tales of their speed and powers of destruction than we did to the similar boasts from the same quarter about other alleged miracles of German naval architecture. Probably, if our people had taken the trouble to put the truth before foreign countries, they would have been disbelieved. Their motive would have been regarded as suspect. The recent North Sea test will, however, put the matter right, for it is exactly that sort of evidence which outsiders prefer. Judging from the official account, the British battle cruisers were highly efficient, for they bore a preponderating striking power at a superior speed to the decisive point. In their case, in this instance, the tactical value of speed was proved to be high. There is no reason to doubt that when, if ever, the battle fleets meet, the results will be the same. In every class of ship we can concentrate more guns of greater destructive power more quickly than our enemy can. The whole of the facts are highly creditable to British naval shipbuilding, and foreigners are unlikely to be slow to realise that.—*Shipping Gazette*.

Accident to a C. N. Co. Tug. While working on the bar at Taku on March 4 the No. 1 tug of the China Navigation Company struck the bank and was capsized by the pressure on her side of the floating ice, says *Shipping and Engineering*. The crew were rescued by one of the lighters which she was towing. Steps are being taken to raise the tug-boat as soon as possible.

Cysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed, 24th Mar. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C. outa	Namsang	Wed, 24th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 27th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun, 28th Mar. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Caloutta	Kutsang	Thur, 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri, 2nd Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

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Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
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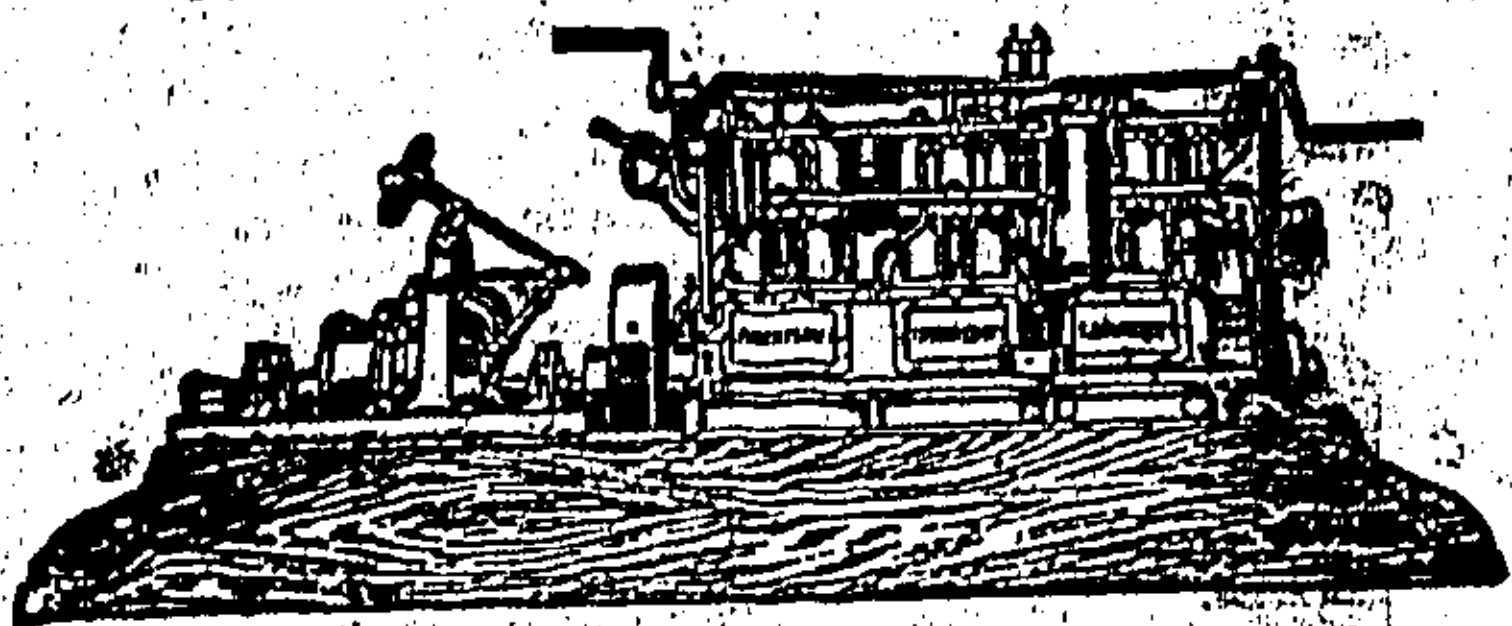
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 8,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.A. type Motor and Reserve Gear,
B.H.P. 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCKYARD"

TELEPHONE No. 221

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	O. of Corinth	B. L. L.	24, Mar.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Mar.
L'don, via S'pore, F'ang, C'be, & Co.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	3, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Via, B.O. T'ma via M'la & Japan Canada M.	Manchuria	O. S. K.	30, Mar.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
Vancouver, etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

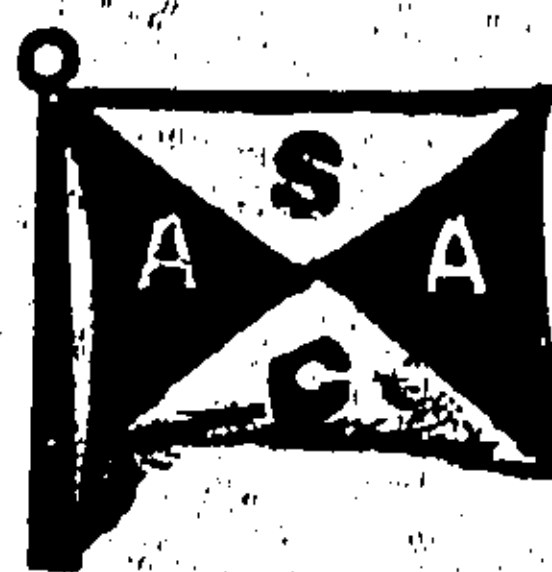
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Holhow & Pakhoi	Wenchow	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	25, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitsachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
S'hai, Viadivestock, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	3, Apr.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tjikanoek	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjiklatap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikilong	J.O.J. L.	8, half O.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1915. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MANORUUA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via
Manila for Hongkong. The mails have
been transferred to the s.s. TAMBA M.
of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to
arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ORIENTAL left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 21st instant,
morning, with the outward English Mails,
and is due here on the 23rd instant,
afternoon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco, via usual
ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.
The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 13th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Cal-
cutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected
here on or about the 25th inst.

The M. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney
for this port (via Queensland Ports and
Manila) on 6th inst. and may be expected
to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGHAI left Port Darwin on 16th
inst. for this port via Philippine Ports and
may be expected to arrive on or about
28th March.

The s.s. UMARIA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 19th inst. and may be
expected here on or about the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	Arrival.
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 18th inst.—Seattle, 13th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,221, Pike, 18th inst.—Amoy, General—B. & S.	
Linan, Br. s.s. 1,356, Poltinger, 18th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, Wm. Woods, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 13th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.	
Ision, Br. s.s. 5,527, G. L. Stout, 18th inst.—Manila, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Saint Egbert, Br. s.s. 3,553, G. Alkan, 18th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
City of Corinth, Br. s.s. 3,773, Gordon, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 18th inst. S. T. & Co.	
Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, Walker, 19th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Murex, Br. s.s. 2,329, Williams, 19th inst.—Bulk Papan, 13th inst. Ballast—A. F. Co.	
Vausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, Malkin, 19th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Prometheus, Br. s.s. U. Jensen, 20th inst.—Bangkok, 11th inst. Gen.—T. & Co.	
Hus, Br. s.s. 705, Cornelissen, 10th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.	
Boysan, Rus. s.s. 995, Balding, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst. General—China.	
Canada, Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,537, T. Suruga, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 20th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Hutchow, Br. s.s. 1,122, Shane, 21st inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Singon, Br. s.s. 1,035, H. Trowbridge, 21st inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Halobing, Br. s.s. 1,364 W. C. Passmore, 21st inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Selun, Norw. s.s. 585, D. Hovbender, 22nd inst.—Bangkok, 13th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	
Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi, 21st inst.—Keelung, 19th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,640, Jenkyon, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 16th inst. Rice—Order.	
Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,898, T. Yamawaki, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, H. Nomura, 21st inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Kumi Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,416, H. Tomizaka, 22nd inst.—Dairen, 14th inst. Gen.—M.B.K.	
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Gibbs, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	
Felching, Chinese s.s. 380, Baines, 22nd inst.—Canton, Gen.—C.M.S. Co.	

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVERAccepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates—
VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

For Freight &c. apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

[5] Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.
For Boston & New York
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—
**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

BARBE LINE OF
STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"SAINT EGBERT"
From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-
loon, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 26th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 9th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 26th inst., at 10
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 19th March at 5 p.m. will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must
then be taken from the Company's
Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all goods
remaining undelivered on the
25th March, at 5 p.m. will be
subject to rent and landing
charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged Cargo to be left on board or
in the Godown and examination
of same to be held on 27th March
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or
before 1st April, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkin
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	NAME OF TIDE	
				SPRING	NEAP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
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No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10'	10'	5' 11"	5' 11"
WAI-KOK-TSUI					
Compass Point Dock	65'	5'	5'	5' 11"	5' 11"
ABERDEEN					
Howe Dock	250'	5'	5'	5' 11"	5' 11"

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

THE DACIA IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

An American Professor's Views.

George W. Kirohway, Kent Professor of Law, Columbia University, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, says:—

There is something sinister in the way in which the case of the Dacia has been engineered, if not in the purpose of the transaction by which that vessel was transferred from German to American registry. The case is so clear in international law that the defiance of the British Government by those who are pushing the enterprise excites legitimate suspicion of their motives. The principle asserted by Great Britain is unquestioned; that an enemy ship which has been put out of business by the chances of war shall not, by the trick of a pretended sale to a citizen of a neutral Power, be relieved of her disability. A ship of a belligerent, which has taken refuge in a neutral port, is dead to the owner so long as hostilities last unless, indeed, she is willing to risk capture by putting out to sea. If she afterward appears on the seas under a neutral flag, she must justify her right to use that flag. The neutral flag is sacred only when it is honest. If used to cover an illicit transfer, it has no more sanctity than a forged seal or a perjured oath.

Ideally, on settled principles of international law, the case is foreclosed without any enquiry into motives and circumstances. A transfer made in time of war, or even in contemplation of war, is ipso facto void. The fraudulent purpose is presumed. But Great Britain, adhering to the more liberal position taken by her in the International Naval Conference of 1909, is better than the word of law. She will permit the neutral owner to establish the good faith of the transaction. If the transfer is shown to have been made bona fide and not "in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed," the ship will be released and returned to the owners. But if it appears that the transfer was merely "colourable"; that is, if the vendor retains any interest in the ship or in the voyage, or if any right to repurchase the vessel is reserved to him, she is a prize of war.

It is obvious, then, that the neutral, whether private citizen or the Government itself, that buys a belligerent ship in time of war, is buying a lawsuit, perhaps an international controversy, with the burden of proof on the purchaser of establishing the good faith of the transfer; and, as the national or municipal law interposes no obstacle to such a transaction, it follows that there is no way in which the question of good faith can be tried in the domestic forum. The ship must be arrested and brought before the prize court of the captor before the matter can be adjudicated. So in declaring that she will seize the Dacia, Great Britain is asserting the only means in her power of vindicating her rights as a belligerent; and the owner of the vessel in sending her to sea under these circumstances is deliberately invoking the jurisdiction of the English prize court to determine the validity of his title and has no just cause of complaint if the decision goes against him.

So much for the law of the case. How does the matter stand in the wider forum of international morality and public right? Here the rights of the belligerent are equally clear, however much we may deplore the fact. So long as our international morality sanctions the waging of war on non-combatants, so long as starvation and the infliction of suffering on "enemy" women and children are recognised methods of warfare, the right of a belligerent to paralyse the commerce of an enemy, to blockade her port, to

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF.

As we go to press we receive from the Hon. Secretary of the West River Flood Relief Fund the last three reports in connection therewith, together with a table showing details of all payments for embankment repairs, which amount for the three districts to \$285,590 in Canton subsidiary coin.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointments.—H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, to be Inspecting Officer of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R., with effect from 15.3.15. Lieut. Crowther Smith is appointed to command the Right Section M.G. Co. until further notice, with effect from 10.3.15.

Transfer.—Gr. J. A. Hunter from No. 2 Section, H.K.V.A. to Engineer Co., dated 22.3.15. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Sapper J. J. Vanstone from 21.3.15. to 1.5.15. Pte. N. J. Austin from 22.3.15. to 22.5.15.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday 24th instant, nil.

Detail.—Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Dunby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant, Corporal Bolton. Medical Orderly, Pte. Thompson. To furnish Guard:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow, No. 2 Sec. Artillery Battery; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 25th inst., Centre Section M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 25th inst., Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. 25th to 7 a.m. 26th inst., Civil Service Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow and 10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 25th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

confiscate the ships and innocent cargoes of her citizens cannot be denied.

To call these practices a survival of barbarism is to say no more than the truth, but leaves their validity unshaken so long as they are generally practiced and universally recognised as legitimate methods of warfare. The exhaustion of the South, which in the last analysis, gave the North the victory in our own Civil War, was mainly due to the effectiveness of our blockade and the thoroughness with which we acted on the principle of making war by starvation.

It is well for her that "Britannia rules the waves." If she should once lose her command of the sea, she would quickly find herself enclosed in an "iron ring," which, as it tightened about her, would crush the life out of her in short order. No siege guns, no invasion of her territory would be necessary to accomplish her ruin. British "navalism," which many well-meaning folk condemn as no better than Prussian militarism, is the direct and necessary consequence of the international morality which makes war a life and death struggle between peoples instead of confining it to the armed forces of contending Powers. This is, indeed, the ultimate horror of war—not the destruction of industry, not the devastating cost in destruction of property, not the wastage of precious human life on the battle line, terrible as these are—but the savagery which sweeps the entire life of a nation—its manhood, its womanhood, its helpless children—into its relentless maw. Some day we shall be great enough, human enough, to abolish war by starvation, but the time is not yet.

HOME FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE BATTLES.

Prospects of the Clubs.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 10.

Football had another foe in the shape of the weather last Saturday. Snow in the north and rain in the south made the conditions the worst experienced this season, and three matches had in consequence to be abandoned. The game at Bradford between the home club and Everton produced an extraordinary state of affairs, two of the visiting players, Fern, the goalkeeper and Greener, the forward, collapsing owing to the intense cold and having to leave the field. Meanwhile Bradford had scored three goals and Everton's defeat threatened to become a rout. Instead of improving, however, the conditions became worse and at the end of forty minutes the referees had no option but to abandon the match. The other First League game "held up" was that between the competition leaders, Oldham and West Bromwich Albion. It began in a blinding storm of sleet which showed no abatement and the teams left the field at the end of twenty-five minutes. Prior to this Morris had scored for the Albion. Both these matches have to be replayed and meanwhile Oldham remain at the top of the table, Manchester City having lost at Newcastle in a contest in which they were level at the interval. Under such severe conditions as prevailed there is usually heavy scoring and often a freak result. The latter occurred at Middlesbrough, where as many as twelve goals were recorded. Tottenham Hotspur made a great fight in the second half after being 4-1 down at the interval. They drew level at 6-all and then in the last few minutes gave away a penalty kick which enabled Middlesbrough to win. Chelsea, who are at last beginning to fulfil their early promise of success, ruined a rare chance of claiming a victory at Liverpool. With the score 3-all and the game practically at an end, they, too, were awarded a penalty, but Abrams, who from his position at half back has proved himself such an able marksman, missed the kick.

Middlesbrough	7
Tottenham Hotspur	5
Aston Villa	0
Bradford City	0
Blackburn Rovers	5
Notre County	1
Bradford	3
Everton	0
Liverpool	3
Chelsea	3
Manchester United	2
Sheffield Wednesday	0
Newcastle United	2
Manchester City	1
Oldham Athletic	0
West Bromwich Albion	1
Sheffield United	1
Burnley	0

(x Abandoned owing to snow.)
Played on the ground of the first-named club on Saturday, Feb. 13th.

Sunderland	25 13 102 57 53 28
West Brom	24 12 8 4 34 23 28
Bradford	24 11 9 4 40 47 24
Sheffield U.	25 10 7 8 31 25 28
Bradford C.	26 8 6 12 41 32 25
Middlesbrough	26 8 9 9 44 32 25
Aston Villa	26 8 10 8 38 55 24
Burnley	25 9 11 5 40 35 23
Liverpool	25 7 11 7 40 53 21
Newcastle U.	24 7 11 8 32 35 20
Chelsea	24 5 9 10 34 42 20
Bolton W.	25 8 14 3 50 57 19
Tottenham H.	25 5 14 7 40 63 17
Notts C.	25 5 13 7 30 44 17

Second League.
The third match abandoned was between Hull City and Lincoln City. In the Second League, too, there was a heavy scoring match, and fittingly enough it was the one in which the leaders, Derby County, were engaged. The latter threatened to achieve a runaway victory, registering three goals in the first quarter of an hour, but they were only a point in front at the interval, Leeds City having made a grand rally. The second half produced three more goals and again Derby obtained the odd one, the result being a 5-3 victory for them. Derby are making no mistake in their quest for promotion; indeed their lead of points is now almost big enough to make their return to the first League next season a certainty. Whilst Birmingham were being beaten at Stockport, the Arsenal lost another chance of making up leeway against their London rivals, Clapton Orient. It was the old story so far as the Arsenal were concerned; they were nothing like the team one is accustomed to see when they are operating at home. As has been the case in most of their away matches, the attack was a lifeless affair, the forwards being readily held in check by the Orient defenders. With splendid grit Preston North End have once more forced themselves into what may be called the promotion area, but at the present time Birmingham have a much better record than that of either of the Lancashire clubs or of the Arsenal.

Barnsley	2
Bury	0
Clapton O.	0
The Arsenal	1
Fulham	2
Grimsby T.	1
Glossop	2
Bristol City	1
Hull C.	0
Lincoln C.	0
Leeds City	3
Derby County	5
Leicester F.	2
Preston N. E.	2
Notts F.	2
Blackpool	1
Stockport O.	3
Birmingham	1
Wolver. W.	4
Huddersfield	3

(x Abandoned owing to snow.)
Played on the ground of the first-named club on Feb. 13th.

Birmingham	23 13 6 4 50 23 30
Barnsley	25 14 9 2 31 35 30
Preston N.E.	20 11 7 8 36 33 31
Huddersfield	25 13 10 2 41 20 28
Stockport C.	26 11 10 6 37 35 27
Bristol O.	25 11 10 4 48 38 28
Luton	26 10 10 6 42 43 28
Hull C.	23 11 9 3 38 37 25
Lincoln C.	24 9 8 7 33 33 25
Clapton O.	26 9 10 7 29 35 25
Fulham	25 10 9 4 34 28 24
Wolver. W.	25 10 11 4 44 39 24
Notts F.	27 8 11 8 36 49 24
Blackpool	26 8 14 3 33 43 21
Leeds C.	26 8 14 4 46 53 20
Grimsby T.	26 8 13 6 28 52 20
Glossop	25 5 15 5 22 54 15
Leicester F.	25 5 17 3 22 63 13

Southern League.

Having at last been dismissed from the cup competition by Bolton Wanderers—the Wanderers won the second replay in decisive fashion by 4 goals to one—Millwall will return to the task of winning the Southern League Championship. At present they occupy the eighth position in the table, but their decline has only been due to the postponement of their last three League fixtures, and it is possible for them with three matches in hand to go to the top of the table. Reading are still the leaders, but they have been again defeated, this time at home by Southampton who, if one reads next Saturday's cup ties aright, will be the only representatives of the South to qualify for the fourth stage of the national tournament. West Ham are maintaining their advance and their draw with Queen's Park Rangers was a most creditable performance. The latter have had to leave their ground at Park Royal. It can only be reached from London by railway and with the line commandeered by the military authorities and passenger traffic stopped the club had no option but to remove to their old enclosure at Kenilworth Rise. Crystal Palace are also driven from home. Over ten thousand naval recruits are living in the big glass house and the authorities have announced without giving any reason that no more football must be played there. Crystal Palace hope to finish the season by playing alternate Saturdays on the Millwall Ground. Scores:—

Bristol Rovers	2
Watford	3
Croydon Common	0
Northampton T.	1
Exeter City	1
Crystal Palace	1
Luton Town	2
Cardiff City	1
Portsmouth	2
Brighton & Hove	0
Queen's Park Rangers	1
West Ham	1
Reading	0
Southampton	1
Southend United	4
Norwich City	1
Swindon	5
Gillingham	1

(Played on the ground of the first-named club on Feb. 13th.)

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
West H. U.	25 13 8 6 42 33 32
Reading	26 13 7 6 46 34 32
Watford	24 12 5 7 38 25 31
Cardiff C.	26 14 10 2 49 25 30
Southampton	25 13 9 3 49 47 29
Highbury H.	23 12 7 4 32 26 28
Portsmouth	26 11 9 6 39 33 28
Millwall	22 11 6 5 30 22 27
Northampton	24 9 7 8 33 33 28
Swindon	23 9 8 8 40 42 28
Exeter C.	25 10 9 8 38 29 26
Queen's P. R.	24 7 10 35 37 24
Crystal P.	24 8 9 7 30 34 23
Luton T.	24 8 10 6 39 47 22
Norwich City	25 6 8 10 34 29 22
Plymouth A.	24 5 9 10 35 30 20
Southend U.	24 7 11 6 37 34 20
Bristol R.	23 7 12 3 42 16
Croydon C.	25 6 14 6 30 46 18
Gillingham	20 3 17 6 28 61 12

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Casualties.

London, March 9.
Killed.—C. H. Dinneen; F. G. Richards, M. L. Goldie.
Died of Wounds.—Lieut. Col. G. Newstead.
Wounded.—H. S. Finch, C. F. MacLaverly, J. H. Ball, E. P. Clarke, T. W. Clarke, G. Curran, F. Naylor, A. W. Rhodes, C. How.
Missing.—H. G. Turner.
Reported killed in error.—A. Dampier.
Unofficially reported killed: Charles Leslie Pos, of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, who was wounded while leading an attack on the German trenches on the night of March 2. He continued to lead till he was mortally wounded.
T. Watson, of the Liverpool, a son of "Ian MacLaren," is also reported killed.

London, March 11.
Killed.—Lieut. G. Venables.
Wounded.—P. Ashton (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) W. J. Brooke, P. O. Taylor, B. G. Gordon, Lieut. T. Walker (Cambridge).
Unofficially reported Wounded and a Prisoner.—G. Crutcherly.

London, March 10.
Killed.—P. L. Beck, G. Aked, J. Bennett Dampier.
Died of Wounds.—J. R. T. Roberts, H. T. Watson, B. R. White.
Wounded.—Rev. Mr. Gwynn (attached to the Irish Guards), P. Hosack, F. Mumford, A. Thornely, A. L. Ward, W. J. Ambrose, L. O. Curtis, R. J. Drury, C. Gordon (London Regiment), L. Hadams, V. B. Hill, J. V. Jackson, 2nd Lieut. Laing, T. W. Miller, H. Percival, W. E. Shaw, Rev. M. Talbot, O. Wasey, E. M. Winch (Rifles).
Unofficially reported Killed.—A. Beeman, A. E. Kennedy, Lieut. C. Whittle, (15th Hussars), H. S. Dawson.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner.—F. Muesey.

London, March 11, 1.10 p.m.
Gerald Du Maurier is informed that his brother Lieut. Col. Guy Du Maurier, author of "An Englishman's Home," has been killed in action at the front.

British Dyes Limited.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, said that no offer was made by the Government of India in connection with the launching of British Dyes Limited. He did not know whether any German ships, sheltering in neutral ports, were carrying alizarine to India, but the London Chamber of Commerce was endeavouring to secure the release of cargoes from such vessels.

Germany's Food Supply.

New York, March 5.—According to a report received in Washington at the Department of Commerce from the U.S. Vice-Consul General in Berlin, Germany is now on the verge of starvation. The report says:—"The daily problem of maintaining the food supply grows of more importance. Everything possible is being done to regulate the use and further conservation of the existing amount of supplies."

Legion of Honour.

London, March 11.
Capt. Percy Arthur Olive, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards, has been awarded the Legion of Honour for bravery in the trenches. He was anonymously mentioned in a recent Eye-witness report as crawling with another British officer into a German communication trench and returning with information he was sent to obtain.

DYNAMITE.

Chinese in Unlawful Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Goldring defended a Chinese charged with being in unlawful possession of 100 lbs. of dynamite, and said that he pleaded guilty, although as a matter of fact the defendant was not the owner of the boat with which the charge was connected. It would only mean discharging this man and getting the other, and he thought it best to plead guilty and ask his Worship to take a lenient view of the matter. A fine of \$150 was imposed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

[HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road, (for account of the concerned)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Plush and Tapestry covered Drawing Room suites, Leather-covered Armchairs, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Card Tables and Teak Bookcases, Writing Tables, Brass Fenders, Marble Clock, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Japanese Water Colours, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery, and Out-Glass, etc., etc.

Double Brass and Twin Bedsteads, teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Easy Chairs, Toilet Crockery, Enamelled and Shanghai Bath Tubs.

American Ice Chest, Teak Hatstand, Cooking Stove and Utensils.

Also, A fine lot of Canton Black-wood-ware, comprising:—

Bookcases, Tapestry-covered Cray Corner, Fire Screen, Half Round Table, Jardiniere, Stools & Tables, etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, the 27th March.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "SUWA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today. Goods not cleared by the 29th March will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY,
the 25th March, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of Wine & Spirits comprising—
300 Bottles Port
100 do Assorted Liqueurs (The Property of the Officers' Mess 4th Pathans)
also
25 cases Guinness Stout (pts.)
36 cases Filsenor Beer (pts.)
25 cases John Begg's Whisky
30 cases Dutch Gin.
On view from Wednesday, the 24th March.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY,
the 26th March, 1915, commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps, comprising—
Great Britain and Colonies.
On view from Saturday, the 20th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES
CHINA SUGAR-REFINING CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR-REFINING CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
O. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
PROCEEDS TO GO TO
ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, O.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 23rd March, 1915.
The Beautiful & Sensational Picture,
"MYSTERY OF THE KADOR CLIFFS"
2,000 Feet Long—in 2 Parts.
War Graphics 11th and 12th Series
2,000 Feet Long.
The Great Bracken—King of the Wire.

FRIDAY, 26th March,
Great Attractions.

The Great Battle before the fall of Antwerp. War with Turkey. Raid on the West Coast of England. Tears of Repentance.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 20th March,
MY FRIEND "LUMPY LEVY"
a great farcical picture comedy
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.
"THE SMOLDERING SPARK" drama.
in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.
Also
COMIC PICTURES, etc., etc.

9.15 Every Evening.
ORCHESTRA in attendance.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING
No Brushes required.
Also in GROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.
Applied with sponge stretched to the cord. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and durable polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Will can be washed off and polished again. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 4, Lombard St., London, E.C.4, Eng.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits derived from **HIMROD'S CURE**, and every post brings similar letters today.
HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French remedy for all irregularities of the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its action is so gentle that it may be taken at any time, and in any quantity. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the system. All Chemists and Stores sell this remedy. Beware of Imitations.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Fongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT

Bael Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Out—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corred—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	80
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Type (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Rat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	each	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	lb.	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Vesal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Heart—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Holbow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Shu Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Shu	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lahrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ho	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kang Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Roy—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Rough—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chafco)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Ye Tao	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsu	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichoes Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
Fresh	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tin Ching	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	1
(Canton), Cook—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	each 1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
Chen	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tan	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	10
Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Pau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsai	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chia	10
Green—Ching Lap Chia	8
Curry Stalk, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Onions	lb 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	1
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Wan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turn ipf Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	1
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Jui K a	1
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

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MARCH ON PRETORIA
"A PICNIC."

De Wet's "Don't Shoot" Orders To His Men.

Cape Town, February 10.
The evidence in De Wet's case to-day showed that in an engagement between loyal burghers and De Wet's force at Dornberg De Wet ordered the storming of the loyalist position, but told his men not to load their rifles. Apparently he had no wish to kill.

The feature of other evidence was the belief that Maritz had taken Kimberley and that the march on Pretoria would be a "picnic," as the rebels imagined that the whole Dutch population would rise.—Exchange.

Bloemfontein, February 10.
At to-day's hearing of the case against Christian de Wet, a witness gave evidence of secret meetings, at one of which De Wet announced his intention to send a deputation to Pretoria. Other evidence showed that De Wet, addressing the burghers on another occasion, protested against an expedition into German territory. He added that the Government had declined to receive a deputation which had been sent to Pretoria, and told the burghers to go home and await developments.

Another witness related how, at Vred, De Wet had announced that he and his followers were going to meet Maritz at Kimberley and thence proceed to Pretoria and pull down the British flag. De Wet said he could no longer tolerate the methods of the Government. They could get arms from the Basutos, but this would be too lowering. They were going to the Germans to get arms. Mr. Steenphamp and Mr. Joubert, who were speakers at the meeting, were made prisoners as spies.

Mr. Joubert gave evidence of how De Wet reported the result of an interview which he had had with General Hertzog. It appeared that General Botha had written to ex-President Steyn urging him to use his influence to prevent a rebellion, and Mr. Steyn had appointed General Botha to go and see De Wet. A proposal from General Botha was conveyed to De Wet that he should go to Pretoria under a safe conduct to negotiate with the Government. This De Wet declined, and his reply to General Hertzog was that General Botha must resign and agree to the proclamation of a Republic.—Reuter.

IN THE TRENCHES.

As I lay in the trenches
Under the Hunter's moon,
My mind ran to the trenches
Out in a Wiltshire down.

I saw their long black shadows,
The beeches in the lane,
The grey white in the meadows
And my white cottage—plaid.

Thinks I, the down lies dreaming
Under that hot moon's eye,
Whichever the shell is screaming
And men and horses die.

And what makes shr, I wonder,
Of the horror and the blood,
And what's her luck, to sunder
The evil from the good?

'Twas more than I could compass,
For how was I to think
With such infernal rampas
In such a blasted sink?

But here's a thought to tally
With 'other. That moon sees
A shrouded German valley
With woods and ghostly trees.

And maybe there's a river
As we have got at home
With poplar-trees aquiver,
And clots of whirling foam.

And over there some fellow,
A German and a foe,
Whose gills are turning yellow,
As sure as mine are so.

Watches that riding glory
Apparel'd in her gold,
And craves to hear the story
Of her lips enfold.

A. I. if he sees as clearly
As I do where her shine
Must fall, he longs as dearly
With heart as full as mine.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Malmedy.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advances reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Russians recapture Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6—Taigtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Buesorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesaudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

NOTICES.

"WHO CARRIES THE RISK?"

The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependents, and the price they often pay, is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

Send for information to:
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1865. 12 Des Vaux Road.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham E. S. Jenkins E. L.
Adams E. W. Jones R. B.
Allen H. G. Jones M. T.
Anderson Geo. E. Joseph E. M.
Ashurst F. W. Joseph S. M.
Avery W. H. Ratus F. H.
Backhouse J. H. Lampman Mr. & Mrs.
Baillet-Latour E. R. H. A.
Bell O. J. Lawford G. A.
Bena, G. A. Lloyd Capt. A.
Beavie Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd G. T.
Birbeck R. J. Locock Mrs. L.
Bishop Mr. & Mrs. A. Locock Miss K.
Black W. M. Locock Miss N.
Bothwell E. F. Lutz Mr. & Mrs.
Brang Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Mann Mrs. R. R.
Breaker Mrs. F. W. Martlett Dr. & Mrs.
Campbell Mr. & Mrs. McClure Mrs. L.
Clare G. W. E. Mohia K. B.
Cogan Mr. & Mrs. J. Metcalfe F.
Coleman Dr. A. L. E. F. Meyer Mr. & Mrs. C.
Colo Mrs. O. F. P. Merckel J.
Cornelissen Mrs. Middleton G. S.
Craig R. H. A. Mody J. H. N.
Croft Mrs. E. de Ste. Mook M.
Crow Mrs. M. S. Moore Wm.
Crosbybank Mr. & Mrs. H. L.
Crosbybank Mr. & Mrs. H. L.
Davis Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Neighbour W. R.
Davies H. C. Nicholson J. S.
Derby A. Owen Capt. J. R.
Dewley W. A. Paspia Dr. A. A.
Duffy Miss M. E. Picher A. A.
Ehrenfels Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
Evensen E. Randall Mrs. J.
Feer H. Ray, E. H.
French Capt. & Mrs. Raynor Lt. Col. and Mrs.
Fuller Donnan Read V.
Gallit W. G. Reay, Miss F.
Gardner B. Reynolds W. G.
Gibb L. G. Russell Mr. & Mrs. J. B.
Gibb J. A. A. Von Shearstone J. W.
Goodrich O. L. Shaw H. G.
Goulbourn V. S. S. J. C.
Gould J. Smith Mr. & Mrs. V. C.
Gray E. B. Smith Mrs. A. G.
Griffiths H. L. Squire W. H.
Gull E. M. Stockmest S.
Hall Capt. T. P. Swaffield H. E.
Hammond G. T. Tebbutt L. F.
Hagbail Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Mr. & Mrs. J. W. A. T.
Hain G. Van Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
Henderson C. A. Walling C. J.
Herboso E. E. and W. B. E.
Madame Woll Mr. & Mrs. A. M. R.
Howatt Hon. Mr. E. White Mr. & Mrs. H. F. H.
Hodge W. J. Whitte F. W.
Housing Mrs. F. M. Wood G. G.
Hunter R. Wright Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Irving E. J. F.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Col. H. W.
Bernard Fleet Surg. John Mr. R. & Mrs.
Jeffries H. U.
Keigwise Mr. & Mrs.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Art Union Exhibition of
WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOCHI, MORI OZAWA, KASAGI H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.
ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.
Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.
Feb. 20—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.
Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.
Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.
March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.
March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.
March 10—British captures Neuve Chapelle.
March 14—Announced that German losses in La Bassée region total 10,000 in three days.

HOTEL LISTS.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs. R. Jones D. H.
Bettison Mr. & Mrs. Joseph J.
Beale Mrs. Lacombe Miss
Boyd Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Lacombe Mr. & Mrs.
Brown O. W. Lacombe Mr. & Mrs.
Budge W. O.
Bunn Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Lennox Miss
Cousins A. Lennox J.
Cress Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Murphy H.
Cress Miss Lennox Mrs. H.
Cress Dr. C. T. Ramsay Mrs. R. A.
Duckworth F. F. Ramsay Mrs. R. A.
Foy Mrs. A. A. Sasmatau K.
Fyfe A. A. Sireen Dr.
Golland Lt. E. Super C. H.
Green Lt. S. S. Sylvester Mrs. S.
Hammam L. A. J.
Harrington Mr. & Mrs. Caldwell Mr. & Mrs.
Hunter J. Underwood Mr. and Mrs.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs. W. Mrs. J. H.

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr. & Mrs. Parro F. C.
Craw Mr. & Mrs. Raymond C. W.
Dunrich A. Raymond C. W.
Ellis A. W. Savary R.
Gibbs A. W. Smith J.
Grant J. Smith J. S.
Graham Mrs. Speare Mr. & Mrs.
Gibbs B. Watson W. D.
Jones B. Wilkin S. H.

Kingsclere Hotel.

Carlton A. E. Martin Mr. & Mrs.
Douglas Mr. & Mrs. F. C.
R. K. Rawlinson R. J.
Duncan Mr. & Mrs. M. Rawlinson Miss
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. G. Robertson Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Fieldor B. E. Saebe Mrs. G.
Fikins Miss D. Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. I.
Gordon M. J. Sings Mr. & Mrs. E.
Hardman A. Stewart Mr. & Mrs. K. D.
Higgswell K. D.
Hurley P. C. Mason Stewart A.
Kent Mr. & Mrs. Tangey Mrs.
Kent Master W. Thomas H. P.
Lockyard Miss Watkins C. H.
Logan W. Wilkin J. H.
Luhns J. H. van G. Young Mrs. & Miss

Carlton Hotel.

Aimberg E. Holloway H. D.
Bander O. M. Johnson J. W.
Brooks W. S. Kynoch Mr. & Mrs. J.
Burger S. H. Paul S.
Cobbett D. W. Pike R. S.
Cropley I. Sainy P.
Crosby G. Scott A.
Early B. O. Tall Mrs.
Fors Mr. & Mrs. Venon on Theo.
Fulcher O. W. Pennell W. V.
Garratt E. Watling Mr. & Mrs. W. O.
Grant Mr. & Mrs. Whibley A. R.
Hitchcock Mrs. J. Wilson D. C.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22.—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.

SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapal Mixture, received by every Mail. Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue depicts the Tiger shot near Fanning recently.

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FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON 15, Morrison Hill Road

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF CORINTH."

Captain R. N. Gordon, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are hereby landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday, 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ARABIAN."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th of March, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 2nd of April, 1915, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THORESEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. \$800 sa. & s. 276/-	110,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	800	800 { 22 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 360 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	360 { Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175	175 { Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd. 845 sa.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	790	Oct.	845	844 { Final of \$20 making \$30 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 235 s.	12,000	\$100	60	2 0	April	192 1/2	Jan.	235	235 { Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 143 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	143	143 { \$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 373 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	373	373 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. 45 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	5	5 { \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 35 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	35	32 { \$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 23 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	22 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 80 s.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	80	80 { Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 8/9 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	88/9	88/9 { Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	36 { \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 110 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	110 { \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 28 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	28	27 { \$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	32/-	32/- { Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 44 s.	200,000	£1	all	3/10	Jan.	1/90	Nov.	44	44 { 1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd. 31/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	31/6	31/6 { 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves, and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 65 1/2 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	65 1/2	65 1/2 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D Co., Ltd. 57 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57	57 { \$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 53 s.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	53 { Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 92 1/2 s.	39,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2 { Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands 194 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July	120	Dec.	94	94 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	118	118 { \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. 110 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	110 { \$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 64 s.	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	64	64 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 42 s.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	42	41 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 197 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	97 { Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 68 1/2 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2 { \$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Central Estates 95 s.	10,000	\$100	all	95	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 135 1/2 s.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	135	May	135 1/2	135 1/2 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 64 s.	132,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	64	64 { 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik 124 s.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	124 1/2	124 1/2 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow 86 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	86	86 { Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons 87 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	87	87 { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year endg 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 111 s.	50,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	11 { \$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 33 1/2 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	33 1/2	33 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28/2/06
Do. (Spec. shares) 33 1/2 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2 { 70 cts. for 1914.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 74 s.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	33 { \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 33 s.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39	June	5	Dec.	33 1/2	33 1/2 { 40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 63 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	63 1/2	63 1/2 { \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 44 1/2 s.	6,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	41	41 { Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. 190 s.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	190 { Interim of \$1 a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 57 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	27	27 { Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.10 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.15	5.10 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats 39 s.	250,000	g. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	39	39 { 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	10 { 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do (New) 1 s.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	1	1 { None
Philippines Ltd. 5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5 { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 6 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	6	6 { None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin 20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20 { None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 33 1/2 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	33 1/2	33 1/2 { 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	18 { \$1.00 per share for year ending 31/12/14
Watson and Co., Ltd. 57 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	7	7 { 70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited. 64 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14
S. C. Morning Post 29 s.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29 { \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 23, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

23rd March.

Selling.	Demand India 137	T/T France 2.31 1/2	6 m's. France 2.47 1/2
T/T 1/9 1/2	T/T Bombay 137	Demand Paris 2.32	Gold Leaf per tael 557
Demand 1/9 15/16	Demand Bombay 137	On Haiphong 7 1/4 prem.	Sovereign \$10.75 nom.
30 d/s 1/10	T/T Calcutta 137	On Saigon 7	Bar Silver ready 23 13/16
60 d/s 1/10 1/16	Demand Calcutta 137	On Bangkok 8 1/4	forward —
4 m/s 1/10 1/4	Demand Manila 89 3/4	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	4 m's. L/O 1/10 1/2	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Private 30 d/s slight	Demand New York 44	4 m's. D.P. 1/10 1/4	Discount per \$100:
T/T Singapore 78 1/2	T/T Java 111 1/4	30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 1/2	Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$18 3/4
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T Marks Nom.	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	Chinese 10 \$19 1/4
T/T India 136 3/4	Demand Germany —	4 m's. Marks 1/10 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15
		4 m's. France 2.43 1/2	Hongkong 10 \$15 3/8

Financial Situation in France.
M. Ribot, Minister for Finance, explained to the Members of Parliament the situation in France at the end of 1914 in a report, the essential parts of which ran as follows: By an agreement, on November 11, 1911, the Bank of France undertook to hold the sum of 2,000 millions at the Government's disposal to defray the costs of mobilisation. The Bank of Algeria, too, promised 100 millions. "This total of three milliards was, of course, only sufficient to cover the expenses for starting the campaign. So, without more ado we asked the Bank of France, early in September, to raise its possible advance to six milliards. The amount advanced to the Treasury by the Bank realised a total of 3,800 million francs on December 15. The Bank of France is, in every respect, in excellent condition. This may be seen by the figures of its principal accounts up to December 10. The gold cash in hand at the outset of the war amounted to Frs. 4,141,341,083, which instead of lessening has a trifle increased, for it made Frs. 4,141,756,814, on December 10. The fact of holding such a reserve in gold is the best guarantee for the soundness of our Banknotes. The Bank of France will take care that its stock of gold and silver shall remain untouched, it will be helped in this by the rate of exchange everywhere favourable to us. Then again, the amount of bills and acceptances, which on October 1 represented 4,470 millions, on December 3 was only Frs. 3,841,870,707. We see by this that many important outstanding sums had been paid in during the last two months. Over 635 millions represented the returns to the Bank of France. On December 10 the amounts advanced on securities realised 780,757,069 francs. The Bank notes in circulation, on October 1, amounted to 9,290 millions and rose on December 10 to 9,036 millions, showing an increase of 687 millions, in two months and a half. Lastly running credit accounts amounted to 2,273 millions, and the deposits to 398 millions on December 10. The sum total of the credit accounts has gone on increasing the last few months, which is an evident proof of the reliance placed in the Bank of France and of its vast amount of capital waiting to be laid out. At no other time has the French banknote obtained greater credit both in France and abroad, than at present; it is a premium in all countries, whereas the notes of the Powers we are at war against are already depreciated to a very considerable extent. The exceptional favour extended to the French banknote is doubtless partly due to the fact that France, thanks to her foreign investments, is a creditor to most countries. But it is also the most striking and incontestable sign of the credit of our Bank, which at the present time represents even something more, and that is, the very credit of France herself abroad.

London Prices Current.
London, March 11, 7.15 p.m.—Copper 64 1/2; rubber 2/5 1/2; linseed, Argentine, 48/0; cotton seed 15 1/3, paid; wheat, Delhi 58/0, roasts, 61 paid; lead 2 1/2; tin 186/-; iron 58/3; wheat 53/3; peas 53, paid; linseed 53/3 paid; oil 29/0; tea 56,000 price 1120; Ceylon 24,600, 1104, Pekoe 10 1/2; rubber 2/4; Ceylon coconut oil, afloat 48, coira 28 1/2, coconut 39/6 buyers.

Liverpool Cathedral.
At a meeting of the Liverpool Cathedral Committee recently it was explained, says the Times, that, after taking into account recent rises in wages and the cost of materials, further contributions to the extent of £44,468 would be necessary to complete that portion of the Cathedral now in course of construction. At the rate of progress attained before the war, the chance and first transept would have been ready for consecration two and a half years hence. The committee still hope that this event may be so little postponed that it will be recognised as one form in which the diocese may celebrate the conclusion of a glorious peace.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES—

BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, San Francisco, Seoul, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed:
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIMETABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.10 P.M. and 9.10 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. 10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 10 MIN.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alameda, Hongkong.
Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors\$15,000,000
COUR

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Manager's Report for Four Weeks Ending February 27, 1915.

Gentlemen,—I herewith beg to submit my report on your mining and milling operations for four weeks ending February 27.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns shows a total of 254 ft. made up of 35 ft. sinking, 129 ft. driving, and 91 ft. cross-cutting, as against 375 ft. for the previous four weeks.

St. Koman Mine.
940 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut has been taken east 31 ft., making a total of 48 ft. The ground is soft and very distorted.

840 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut east has been taken from 347 to 361 ft. without discovering anything and has been stopped.

840 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 9 ft., making a total of 73 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, assays 1 dwt.

740 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 6 ft., bringing the total to 311 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, gives 3 dwts.

640 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 7 ft., making a total of 443 ft. The lode, 57 ins. wide, is worth 1 dwt.

No. 2 winze below this level has been sunk 8 ft., making total depth 62 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, gives 2 dwts.

640 ft. Level, Drive North.—This has been restarted and extended 8 ft., bringing the total to 321 ft. There is no lode in the end, the broken stone is used for stop-filling.

340 ft. Level, North.—The winze on the hanging wall has been sunk 5 ft. and connected with stopes from below.

Cross-cutting for stop-filling 28 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 740 ft. level, one stope, lode 108 ins. wide, worth 5 dwts.

Above the 640 ft. level, three stopes, lode 94 ins. wide, worth 4 1/4 dwts.

Anderson Mines.
400 ft. Level, Drive North.—This has been advanced 18 ft., making a total of 50 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, is worth 6 dwts.

Drive South.—To this has been added 26 ft., bringing the total to 58 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, gives 1 dwt. per ton.

360 ft. Level, North.—After cutting in 10 ft. No. 1 winze has been sunk 8 ft.

280 ft. Level, North.—This has been restarted and advanced 13 ft., making a total of 790 ft. The broken stone is used for stop-filling.

100 ft. Level, North-E of Lode.—To this has been added 17 ft., bringing the total to 238 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, gives 8 dwts.

The drive south on the eastern portion has been advanced 10 ft., making a total of 49 ft. The lode, 39 ins. wide, is worth 3 1/2 dwts. This has been stopped until the number two surface winze has been connected.

SLAUGHTER IN POLAND.

Solid Ranks Cut Down.

London, Feb. 12.—An official message has been received in Paris dealing with the German attacks on the Russian positions in Poland, and the terrible slaughter inflicted on the enemy by the Czar's troops.

The message is as follows:—The repulse of the German attacks in Poland seems complete, and the Russians inflicted losses exceeding 40,000. The temperature at night was eight degrees below zero on the centigrade thermometer. The fact that the Germans attacked in dense formation—because the troops were incapable of fighting in open order—was one of the principal causes of the unprecedented losses.

The Official Eye-witness says:—The fire from the Russian machine guns on the solid ranks of the enemy like a scythe. When the fighting finished, piles of the fallen lay in front of the Russian lines. Shrieks rent the air, and under the glare of the searchlights the masses could be seen heaving through the fumes of the wounded to extricate themselves. By 2 o'clock in the morning all was still.

The milling sheets accompany this.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending February 27, 1915:—

Bukit Koman.
30 stamps ran 21.53 days. Lost time 6.47 days, due to Chinese New Year, annual clean up, broken oim-shit, usual repairs and clean-up.

Stone Crushed:—
Bukit Koman ... 948 tons.
Anderson ... 572
Bukit Hitam ... 20
Junction ... 140

Huntington Mills
(2) ran 22.83 days.
Lost time due to Chinese New Year, usual repairs, and clean-up.

Surface Ore Crushed:—
Bukit Koman ... 2,018 tons.
Bukit Hitam ... 1,878

Total tons crushed in Koman Mills ... 5,570 tons.

Stamp Mill. ... 1,188 424 412.8
Huntington Mills 681 326 319.0
Grit Mills ... 100 37 36.0

Totals ... 1,055 787 768.8

Bukit Malacca.
Two Huntington Mills ran 23.5 days. Lost time due to holidays, repairs, shortage of water and clean-up.

Surface Ore Crushed:—
Bukit Koman 2,009 equal to Bukit Malacca 1,961 3,374 tons.
Amalgam collected 629 ozs., producing 313 ozs. sponge, yielding 310 ozs. smelted gold.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman stamp Mill ... 5.36 dwts.
Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Huntington Mills 1.14 "

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Tailings ... 1.73 "
Average yield per ton Bt. Malacca Huntington Mills 1.83 "

Stone crushed 8,950 tons.
Amalgam 2,634.0 ozs.
Smelted gold 1,078.8
Average yield 2.4106 dwts. fine news ... 897.6

SILIMPOPON COAL. BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTKI (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH REVEY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to Franco & Tientsin.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early, there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

The Oriental, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 21st inst., and is expected to arrive here, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The Nubla, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 27th ult., is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The Tamba Maru, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.
English, Oriental, 25th inst.
Siberian, Nubla, 25th inst.
American, Tamba Maru, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.
Sandakan.—Per MAUSANG, 24th inst., 11 a.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta.—Per NAL-SANG, 24th inst., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th March.
Shanghai & N. China.—Per LUOHOW, 25th inst., 3 p.m.
Hohow & Pakhol.—Per WENOHOW, 25th inst., 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, America & Canada via San Francisco & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia).—Per OHIYO M., 25th inst., 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 29th inst.)

FRIDAY, 26th March.
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per ORIENTAL, 26th inst., 9 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, the 29th March.)

Haiphong.—Per KEMO MARU, 26th inst., 9 a.m.
Tientsin.—Per HUICHOW, 26th inst., 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Malacca & London.—Per SUWA M., 26th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 25th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per HAT-TAN, 26th inst., noon.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per LUOHOW, 26th inst., 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Thursday, 1st April.)

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per LUOHOW, 26th inst., 3 p.m.
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(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Thursday, 1st April.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Wenchow, Br. s.s. 560, P. R. Purlow, 23rd inst.—Hohow, 21st inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Tijpanna, Dut. s.s. 244, A. de Lange, 22nd inst.—Hohow, 21st inst. Sugar—J.O.J.L.

Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,599, Muir, 23rd inst.—Chingwantao, Coal.—D. & Co.
Kiangping, Chinese s.s. 1,322, Udden, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—Chinese.

China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 23rd inst.—San Francisco, 20th inst. Gen.—F. M. S. Co.

Loongang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Leask, 23rd inst.—Amoy, 20th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,630, T. Furumoto, 23rd inst.—Dairen, Gen.—M.B.K.

DEPARTED.

March 22.

Ume Maru for Takao
Kohina Maru for Chinnampo
Hupei for Swatow and Bangkok
Kwangshah for Canton
Liangchow for Shanghai
S. Rickmers for Canton
Borneo Maru for Moji
Varg for Tourane via Hoilow
Luchow for Canton
Hain Chang for Canton
Cheian Maru for Hongay

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 22.

Kumi Maru for Hull (G.B.)
Kiangping for Koban

March 23.

Yasaka Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Aki Maru for Seattle via Shanghai
Hue for Haiphong via K. O. Wan
Ruhchow for Canton
Ruyuan for Haiphong
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Kanchow for Shanghai
Feiching for Shanghai
Hainchang for Foochow via Swatow
Rangoon Maru for Bombay via Singapore
City of Corinth for London via Kiangchow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Wenchow from Hohow.—Mr J. H. Bulmer.
Per s.s. Tijpanna from Hoilow.—Mr V. A. Floeg.
Per s.s. Loongang from Manila.—Mr Richardson.

Per s.s. China from San Francisco.—Rev W. Boothby, Geo L. Coleman, Mrs. Mabel Clarke, Mr & Mrs. Daniels, Dr. A. L. Dartman, Wm. Downie, J. E. Burright, S. E. Erlanger, F. W. Evans, Dr. & Mrs. G. Fitzgibbon, J. E. Fulton, Col. E. W. Griffith, Dr. J. P. Goucher, Miss O. Hickley, P. A. Jackson, J. M. Johnson, W. S. Kenny, E. F. Kappler, D. B. Kramer, Leo Kely, Bishop W. S. Lewis, E. Malloy, Miss E. J. McDougall, E. J. Mastorhouse, S. Martini, J. L. Manning, Mrs. G. J. Meloy, John A. Nye, Rev R. O. Porter, Rev H. R. Salisbury, Mr & Mrs. Southard, Geo. W. St. Clair, Anne Taylor.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Aki Maru for Seattle etc.—W. E. Smith, E. J. Mordling, E. W. Adams, F. Metcalfe, Mrs. Clarkson, K. Sato, C. Ozaki, Mrs. Moffat, Miss Hickley, Mrs. J. Looock, Lam Kwai-tong, Lum Man-tong, Jas. Sun, Misses Goldock, Mrs. A. E. Greenus, and Miss F. Goldstein.

SATURDAY, 27th March.

Philippine Is., Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle, Wash.—Per MINNE-SOTA, 27th inst., 11 a.m.

MONDAY, 29th March.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Tamsui.—Per KALJO M., 29th inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30th March.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per HAI-MEN, 30th inst., noon.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Melb., Victoria, and Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada.—Per CANADA MARU, 30th Mar., 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands.—Per OHINHUA, 30th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Dallas and New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per OHANG-SHA, 7th April, 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAVE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.05.—Pressure has decreased quickly over Japan and increased throughout the remainder of the arch. The increase is greatest over N. China where another anticyclone has formed. An elongated depression covers the Sea of Japan.

The monsoon may be expected to freshen over the China Coast and adjacent waters during the next twenty-four hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy generally, probably some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
23rd Mar., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Wanchow	7a	30.14						
Nomuro	6a	30.14						
Hakodate	"	30.14						
Tokio	"	30.14						
Kobe	"	30.14						
Nagasaki	"	30.14						
Kagasaki	"	30.14						
Oshima	"	30.14						
Naha	"	30.14						
Ishikawa	"	30.14						
Benin Is.	"	30.14						
Whalew.	"	30.14						
Hankow	"	30.14						
Iohang	"	30.14						
Kiukiang	"	30.14						
Changsha	"	30.14						
Shanghai	"	30.14						
Kutai	"	30.14						
Shamp.	7a	30.14						
Amoy	6a	29.87	65	95	sw	1		
Swatow	5a	29.98	65	95	sw	1		
Taihu	5a	29.99	66	90	sw	2		
Taihu	"	29.98	64			0		
Taihu	"	29.93	78			2		
Koshu	"	29.94	78			2		
Shanghai	6a	29.94	72			2		
Canton	6a	29.97	67	100	sw	1		
H'kong	"	29.97	68	95	sw	0		
Gap Rock	"	29.95				1		
Macao	"	29.98	68	100	sw	1		
Wuchow	9a							
Pakhoi	"							
Hohow	"							
Tourane	6a	29.86	70	98	sw	3		
O. St. J.	"	29.87	77			2		
Asper	"	29.89	75	91	sw	0		
Dagupan	"	29.83	75	83	sw	2		
Manila	"	29.92	73	82	sw	1		
Legaspi	"	29.93	77	86	sw	1		
Tacloban	"	29.94	77	93	sw	1		
Iloilo	"	29.94	77	88	sw	3		
Surigao	"	29.92	75	94	sw	2		
Lubuan	"							

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date

at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.95 30.02 30.01

Temperature ... 71 68 70

Humidity ... 84 95 92

Wind Direction ... E E E

Force ... 3 0 3

Weather ... c of c

Rain ...

Highest open air temperature on the land ...

Lowest ...

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 23.

1 Barometer, reduced to